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Organization

1. In May 1952 the IV Corps of the North Korean Army was organized in the following sections and units:¹
 - a. The General Staff Section included the operations, secretarial, personnel, communication, and documents bureaus.
 - b. The Military Section comprised the 4, 5, 10,² and 15³ Divisions; the 105 Tank Division; the 26 Brigade; engineering, signal, patrol, artillery, anti-aircraft, and transportation battalions; an anti-aircraft machine-gun

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company; and a reconnaissance unit.

- c. The Medical Section had an army medical unit, an army medical battalion, and a veterinary unit.
- d. The Political Section included a Labor Party Office, Party Investigation Committee, Democratic Youth Alliance, propaganda officers, mass recreation directors, and organizational directors.
- e. The Artillery General Staff Section directed artillery and arms supply and ordnance units, an artillery battalion, and an anti-aircraft artillery battalion.
- f. The Rear Service Section comprised organization and planning, provisions and clothing, fuel, automobile repair, and secondary projects units; a transportation battalion of 200 men; and a guard battalion of 250 men.
- g. The Military Security Unit had a court and judge, and a procurator's office.

- 2. In early June the IV Corps headquarters, with troops numbering 300 men, was stationed 4 kilometers northwest of Sohyongje-san (125-41, 39-05) (YD-3229). Its equipment included PPSH's, rifles, pistols, 15 jeeps, 60 American-made trucks, and communications equipment.
- 3. In June and July the IV Corps, which had 40,000 men, was moving to the Pyŏksong (125-34, 38-20) (YC-2445) area. By late July 3,000 advance troops had moved into Sŏktam-ni (125-33, 38-07) (YC-2421). In late July the 4 Division Headquarters was entrenched in a hill 200 meters northeast of Majŏm-ni (125-21, 38-48) (YC-0497).
- 4. In July the commanding officer of the IV Corps was Lieutenant-General PANG Ho-san, appointed to the position in April 1952.⁴ The deputy commander was Major-General PAK Kim-ch'ol, aged 39. The IV Corps had 47,300 men [redacted]

21 Brigade

- 5. In mid-August the 21 Brigade, also identified as the 225 Unit, which was organized in Samhwa-myŏn (125-20, 38-48) (YC-0387) in June 1952, was stationed at Sanjŏng-ni (126-08, 37-57) (BT-4804).⁵ Numbering 4,000 men, the Unit included the 1, 2, and 3 Battalions, and the 1 and 2 Artillery Battalions. The 3 Battalion, also identified as the 278 Unit, was under the command of Colonel CH'A Yong-sŏk (6508/6978/6932), a North Korean Labor Party member.

1 Battalion, 21 Brigade

- 6. In July the 1 Battalion of the 21 Brigade, [redacted] was at approximately 126-20, 37-55 (BS-647975). Its troops, numbering 730 men, were assigned the task of guarding the coastal area of Yŏnpaek (approximately 126-10, 37-55) (BS-5098) and constructing defense positions in that area; these men were to be responsible for attacking United Nations-occupied islands in the vicinity in the event of a Communist general offensive.
- 7. Under a battalion commander the 1 Battalion in July comprised two sections as follows:
 - a. Administrative Section, with a political deputy battalion commander in

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charge of a propaganda unit, a Labor Party group, and a Democratic Youth Association group; a rear service deputy battalion commander; and a chief of staff with subordinate staff officers in personnel, reconnaissance, communications, covert personnel, and operations.

- b. Operations Section, with a military deputy battalion commander in charge of three infantry companies, a heavy machine gun company, a field gun company, an independent communications platoon, and an independent reconnaissance platoon.

23 Brigade

8. In late June 1952 headquarters of the 23 Brigade was near Yongjŏng-ni at approximately 125-08, 38-25 (XC-873537), and units subordinate to it were deployed in Changyŏn-gun (125-06, 38-14) (XC-8433), Songhwa-gun (125-04, 38-25) (XC-8054), and Ŭilyul-gun (125-11, 38-28) (XC-9059). The Political Bureau of the 23 Brigade was in a semi-cave 2 meters wide and 5 meters long which was 0.8 meters under the ground and 1.7 meters above the ground. The Military Affairs Bureau and the Rear Service Bureau were in two caves 80 meters west of the Political Bureau, staffed with about 300 men, the headquarters was equipped with 56 Soviet-made pistols, 83 Soviet-made rifles, 25 PPSH's, 1 jeep, 2 trucks, and 3 ox carts. It was guarded by a Guard Platoon on a three-shift system.
9. In June grain for the 23 Brigade headquarters was brought from the Chaeryŏng (125-37, 38-24) (YC-2853) and Sinch'ŏn (125-29, 38-21) (YC-1747) areas by ox cart. Ammunition and weapons were transported from P'yongyang to Ch'innamp'o by truck and from there reloaded and brought to headquarters warehouses by trucks and ox cart. Each person was rationed 800 grams of grain plus vegetables, soy bean paste, soy bean buds, and soy bean curd. Food other than grain was requisitioned in nearby villages.
10. In late June the 23 Brigade was organized as follows:
 - a. Under a chief of staff there were liaison, operations, personnel, and statistics sections.
 - b. The Military Bureau comprised three infantry battalions, four artillery battalions, engineer, medical, signal, and training battalions, and transportation and automatic rifle companies.
 - c. The Political Bureau had Labor Party and Democratic Youth Alliance unit chairman, propaganda and administration sections, and a library.
 - d. The Rear Service Bureau comprised a guard platoon and provisions, clothing, transportation, organization and planning, accounting, and artillery supply sections.
 - e. The Security Bureau included a court, a military procurator's office, and a security platoon.

4 Battalion, 23 Brigade

11. On 20 July the 4 Battalion of the 23 Brigade, numbering about 600 fully armed troops, moved to Songch'ŏn-ni (125-00, 38-06) (XC-7518). On 1 August this battalion and an artillery battalion of the 23 Brigade were assigned to the area west of Chukch'ŏn-ni (125-23, 38-08) (YC-0923) with the task of attacking United Nations controlled islands off the coast in this region. Stored and

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camouflaged in the area were 20 steel boats which had been transported by wagon from P'yongyang; these were prefabricated sampans large enough to hold 15 men.

8 Battalion, 23 Brigade

12. In early June the artillery and infantry headquarters of the 8 Battalion of the 23 Brigade were stationed in the vicinity of Kuwang-ni (125-08, 38-29) (XC-8661). Numbering about 500 men, this battalion was equipped with 4 x 82-mm. mortars, 8 heavy machine guns, 20 light machine guns, 200 Soviet-made sub-machine guns, 250 Soviet-made rifles, an undetermined number of hand grenades and pistols, 2 trucks, 20 horse-pulled wagons, 1 radio, and 5 telephones. On 1 June the battalion was preparing to attack Ch'o-do (124-50, 38-32) (XC-6066) and Sök-to (125-00, 38-39) (XC-7479) islands.

Training Battalion, 23 Brigade

13. On 16 June 1952 the Training Battalion of the 23 Brigade was activated for the purpose of giving further training to inadequately-trained non-commissioned officers of the 23 Brigade and thus strengthening the defense of the western coast. Stationed at approximately 125-09, 38-20 (XC-869549), the battalion comprised an infantry company, a heavy machine gun company, and a 76-mm. gun company. The battalion table of organization called for 450 officers and men and by 20 June 90 had been recruited.

45-mm. and 76-mm. Artillery Battalions, 23 Brigade

14. In mid-June the 45-mm. Artillery Battalion of the 21 Brigade, comprising three artillery companies, was stationed at approximately 125-09, 38-20 (XC-868546).
15. On 16 June 1952, the 18 Machine Gun Battalion, comprising three artillery companies under the 23 Brigade, was reorganized into one infantry battalion and the 76-mm. Artillery Battalion. The headquarters of the 76-mm. Artillery Battalion was established in a cave at approximately 125-13, 38-33 (XC-942731), at the site formerly occupied by the 18 Machine Gun Battalion. In the pine woods in the same area were a munitions and a food warehouse, the battalion Political Bureau, Staff Bureau, Personnel Section, Finance Section, barracks and mess halls. Plans were under way to move the battalion to a cave shelter on a hill at XC-9152. Numbering 28 officers and 268 non-commissioned officers and men, the battalion was equipped with 176 rifles, 27 automatic rifles, 19 pistols, 6 x 76-mm. 1939-model Soviet-made guns, and 3 x 107-mm. (sic) Soviet-made guns, 4 Soviet-made trucks, and 4 ox carts. The battalion was organized with two 76-mm. artillery companies, one 107-mm. (sic) artillery company, and staff, political, supply, and medical sections. Supplies and provisions were transported from P'yongyang via Chinnamp'o by truck, from Chinnamp'o by ship, and to supply warehouses by trucks and ox cart.

26 Brigade

16. In mid-August headquarters of the 26 Brigade, also identified as the 224 Unit, was in a civilian house in Haktang-ni (125-22, 38-47) (YC-0695). The 1 Battalion was at Masa-ri (125-23, 38-45) (YC-0791); the 2 Battalion, at Yunkok-ni (approximately 125-23, 38-45) (YC-0791); the 3 Battalion, at Kumjong-ni (125-10, 38-48) (XC-8896); the 4 Battalion at Nosang-ni (125-12, 38-50) (XD-9100). The 5 and 6 Battalions were transferred to the 21 Brigade in June 1952.

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1 Battalion, 26 Brigade

17. In July the 1 Battalion of the 26 Brigade [redacted] was 25X1
commanded by Lieutenant Colonel HWANG Kam-nok, aged 37, a Labor Party member
and a native of South Pyongan Province. It was divided into an administrative
section, with political, general staff, and rear service units, and an
operational section comprising two infantry companies, and heavy machine gun,
mortar, field gun, communications, and tank companies. Numbering 674 men,
the battalion was equipped with 4 x 76-mm. field guns, 3 x 45-mm. anti-tank
guns, 6 x 105-mm. American-made mortars, 12 heavy machine guns, PPSH's,
automatic rifles, and hand grenades, and six trucks. Munitions and food were
transported from battalion headquarters by ox carts commandeered from the
people. The men were rationed 400 grams of rice and 400 grams of flour per
day, and each man always carried three days' rations.

1. [redacted] Comment. Unit designations given here differ from the accepted FEC 25X1
listing for July 1952 which did not show the 15 Division or the 105 Tank
Division, but did include the 23 Brigade.

2. [redacted] Comment. The 10 Division was disbanded and absorbed by other 25X1
units around the spring of 1952.

3. [redacted] 25X1

4. [redacted] Comment. PANG Ho-san is the commanding officer of the 25X1
V Corps according to FEC No. 3672, of 28 September 1952. PAK Chong-tok
[redacted] the commanding officer of the IV Corps. 25X1

5. [redacted] Comment. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] on 25 July 1952, the command post of the 225 Unit was at
Chungam-dong (approximately 125-06, 38-25; XC-825402).

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